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7 October 1980

MONGOLIA REPORT

No. 325

CONTENTS

Biographic Information on Mongolian Personalities (Various sources, various dates).....	1
Data on Mongolian Installations, Organizations (Various sources, various dates).....	14
Briefs	
Mandalgobi City	20
Selenge Aymag Construction Achievements	20
Arbayheer Automatic Telephone Exchange	20
New Communications Lines	20
Radio Stations	21
Darhan-Erdenet Rail Passenger Service	21
New Bridges	21
New Highway Facilities	21
Increase in Imports	21
Electric Power Production	21
Soviet Agricultural Assistance	21
Czechoslovak Assistance	21
Bulgarian Assistance	22
Training in Bulgaria	22
1979 Educational Objectives	22
'Red Snow' in Mongolia	22
Soviets at Erdenet Mine	22
Geological Expedition in Salhit	22
Tsetserleg Hospital Building	22
Somon Medical Facilities	22
Hospital Facilities	23
Veterinary Facilities	23
PRC's Hegemonic Policy Toward MPR Condemned (Editorial article; UNEN, 30 Oct 79).....	24

'Beijing Sabre Rattling' Condemned (Editorial article, D. Sanduy-oydeb; UNEN, 19 Nov 79).....	31
Overall 1980 Agricultural Goals Discussed (UHUULAGCH, No 1, 1980).....	38
Some Agricultural Achievement Statistics Released (UHUULAGCH, No 3, 1980).....	39
Specialization of Mongolian State Farms Described (UHUULAGCH, No 15, 1979).....	40
Capital Investments for 1980 Outlined (UHUULAGCH, No 5, 1980).....	42
Development of Construction Designing, Planning Organization Reviewed (UHUULAGCH, No 15, 1979).....	45
Damdin Remarks at Conference of Light, Food Industry Workers Noted (MONTSAME, 28 Jun 80).....	47
Light, Food Industry Minister Delivers Report at Meeting (MONTSAME, 26 Jun 80).....	49
Mineral Deposits Located Throughout Mongolia (UHUULAGCH, No 15, 1979).....	51
Committee for Physical Culture, Sports Established (SPORTYN UNEN, 24 Nov 79).....	53
Civil Air Transport Administration Reorganized (UNEN, 31 Jan 80).....	54
Summer Schedule for International, Local Trains Announced (UNEN, 20 May 80).....	55
Mongolian Cosmonauts Training Well in USSR (MENG-KU HSIAO-HSI, 31 May 80).....	57

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON MONGOLIAN PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Mongolian personalities has been extracted from Ulaanbaatar sources.]

Abday, C.

Assistant rector of the Mongolian State University and rector of the Politechnical Institute (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Abhia, J.

Colonel general and minister of defense of the MPR (NAMYN AMIDRAL No 4 1980 p 27)

Adilibish, Dashiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary [to the Republic of Italy] because of retirement (UNEN 9 Jul 79 p 4)

Alagsay, C.

Responsible secretary of the editorial board of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBTEL (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBTEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Ayuush, D.

Director of the state arbitrator's office of the Council of Ministers of the MPR (HODOLMOR 16 Aug 79 p 3)

Baasandash, D.

Economist and head of the laboratory for organizing labor on a scientific basis of the Ministry of Agriculture (UNEN 10 May 80 p 3)

Baatar, Tabhayn

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 22 Dec 79 p 1)

Balganshosh, L.

Director of the electronic and postal communications department of the Ministry of Communications (HODOLMOR 28 Jul 79 p 1)

Banchaaray, S.

Member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Bandzar, J.

Deputy minister of foreign affairs; on 12-15 May 1980, visited Hungary where he exchanged ideas pertaining to relations between the two countries and some international issues with V. Hazai, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and met with F. Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in a warm and friendly atmosphere (UNEN 20 May 80 p 4)

Bandzragch, Dendebiyn

Director of the botany department of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and candidate of agricultural sciences; died on 17 October 1979 following a serious illness (HODOLMOR 23 Oct 79 p 4)

Bandzragch, Hayangiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR because of another assignment (UNEN 4 Oct 79 p 4)

Bataa, D.

Deputy chairman of the people's control committee of the MPR (NAMYN AMIDRAL No 4 1980 p 53)

Bathuyag, S.

Deputy minister of fuel and power (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Bud, Buyangiyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation (UNEN 19 Oct 79 p 4) and MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Spanish State in accordance with decrees of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Bud, Huubaagiyn

Appointed deputy chairman of the state committee for economic relations abroad of the Council of Ministers of the MPR by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 27 Jul 79 p 1)

Budragchaa, Sondombaljiryn

Appointed first assistant procurator of the MPR; awarded the title of state legal consultant in accordance with the 22 June 1970 resolution of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Bunchin, Banchinsurengiyn

Member of the Central Committee of the MPRP, deputy to the People's Great Hural, and first secretary of the Oborhangay Aymag; died on 11 July 1979 following a long illness; born in 1931 to a herdsman's family in Chandmani Somon, Gobi-altay Aymag; attended 1950-1954 the Technical School for Agriculture, 1960-1965 the Institute of Agriculture where he acquired zootechnical skills; in 1972, defended his degree of candidate; as of 1946 worked as a reading and writing teacher in Gobi-altay Aymag and secretary of a cell of the Revolutionary Youth League, 1954-1960 as a zootechnician in Hentiy and Gobi-altay aymags and instructor in the aymag party committee, 1965-1968 as organizer in the MPR Council of Ministers, 1968-1974 as chairman of the executive committee of the Bayanhongor Aymag Assembly of People's Deputies, and since 1974 as first secretary of the Oborhangay Aymag Party committee; in 1952, joined the MPRP; elected member of the Central Committee of the Party by the 16th and 17th congresses of the MPRP and deputy to the 8th and 9th People's Great Hurals; highly valued by the Party and government; recipient of the Order of the North Star three times and other medals; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, B. Jagbaral, S. Jalanaajab, N. Lubaanrabdan, D. Molomjamts, D. Gombojab, P. Damdin, G. Adiyaa, T. Gotob, B. Lamjab, T. Balhaajab, C. Erdene-ochir, H. Tseden-ish, I. Radban, and B. Pureb (UNEN 13 Jul 79 p 3)

Buntar, J.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Chadraa, B.

Director of the Institute for Physics and Technology and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR; elected vice president of the Academy of Sciences at the 3 July 1979 all-member meeting of the academy (UNEN 4 Jul 79 p 4)

Chimed, U.

Head of a department of the Higher Party School, candidate of economic sciences, and docent (UHUULAGCH No 4 1980 p 8)

Choyjiljab, Dolgoryn

Senior architect of the State Central Construction and Designing Institute; awarded the title of Distinguished Construction Worker of the MPR in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the construction designing and planning organization and the high degree of success achieved in his work in accordance with the 19 October 1979 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 23 Oct 79 p 1)

Chuluunbat, L.

Post-graduate student at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (UHUULAGCH No 7 1980 p 32)

Dagbadorj, D.

Secretary of the party committee of the Mongolian State University; docent (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Dalay, Tserenbalyn

Chairman of the Executive Committee of Suhbaatar Aymag Assembly of People's Deputies; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Party and state organization in accordance with the 14 December 1970 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 15 Dec 79 p 1)

Dambadarjaa, Sonomdorjiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Indonesia (UNEN 7 Oct 79 p 4), as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia (UNEN 7 Oct 79 p 4), as MPR ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia (UNEN 28 Oct 79 p 4), and as MPR ambassador to New Zealand because of another assignment (UNEN 28 Oct 79 p 1)

Damdin, Horloogiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States because of another assignment (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Damdinjab, Legdengiyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 24 Nov 79 p 4)

Damdinjab, Yadamyin

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 22 Dec 79 p 1)

Dash, Mangaljabyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with a decree of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 1 Jul 79 p 4)

Dashdondob, D.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and chairman of the Union of Mongolian Students (UNEN 20 May 80 p 2)

Dashdondob, H.

Assistant director of the Institute of Economics of the MPR Academy of Sciences and doctor of economic sciences (HODOLMOR 2 Mar 79 p 1)

Dashdzebeg, G.

Candidate of medical sciences and member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Dashtseren, Buyantyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand because of another assignment (UNEN 9 Jul 79 p 1)

Demberel, B.

Candidate of medical sciences; member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Dol, Choydogiyn

Appointed deputy chairman of the state committee for economic relations abroad of the Council of Ministers of the MPR by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 27 Jul 79 p 1)

Dolgormaa, B.

First deputy minister of finance (HODOLMOR 2 Mar 79 p 1)

Dorjsuren, A.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Dorjsuren, Y.

Editor of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Dzagasbaldan, D.

Deputy chairman of the permanent committee for trade and services of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 13 Nov 79 p 1)

Dzardyhan, K.

Secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions and candidate of philosophical sciences (UNEN 1 May 80 p 3)

Enhdalay, C.

Member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Erdembileg, Dugersurengiyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Italy in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 9 Jul 79 p 4)

Eyebum, C.

Director of the Geological and Mining Production Research Institute
and candidate (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Gadinjid, S

Chairman of the National Association of Russian Language Teachers
and candidate (UNEN 16 Jul 79 p 3)

Gangaanyam, Sanjrahyn

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general in accordance with a
resolution of the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 1 May 80 p 1)

Ganhuyag, Oldziyhutagiyn

Appointed first deputy chairman of the people's control committee of
the MPR in accordance with the 17 July 1979 decree of the Presidium
of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by
Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium
of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 18 Jul 79 p 1); born in 1945 to a
herdsman's family in Tariat Somon, Arhangay Aymag; attended 1952-
1962 primary and secondary schools, 1962-1966 the Institute of
Economics where he acquired the skills of an economist-bookkeeper,
and 1974-1976 the Higher Party Institute of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; worked 1966-1972 as
economist and senior economist at the MPR Ministry of Finance,
1972-1974 director of a department of the Ministry of Finance,
1976-1977 party control inspector at the Central Committee of the
MPR, and since 1977 as responsible secretary of the commission to
improve the structure of the apparatus throughout the country of
the Central Committee of the Party; joined the MPRP in 1966 (UNEN
18 Jul 79 p 2)

Gendenjamts, N.

Docent; member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1
1979 p 2)

Gombo, Tserengiyin

Appointed deputy minister of construction and construction materials
industry in accordance with a resolution of the MPR Council of
Ministers (UNEN 21 Mar 79 p 1)

Gombosuren, S.

Major general and first deputy chairman of the political office of
the Mongolian People's Army; participated on 12 May 1980 in the
opening ceremonies of the photo exhibition "Friendship, Unity and
Cooperation" held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the
Warsaw Pact at the Central Exhibition Hall and sponsored by the
Ministry of Culture of the MPR and the political office of the
Mongolian People's Army (UNEN 13 May 80 p 1)

Gongor, D.

Director of the Transportation Research and Designing Institute
(HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Goosh, B.

Candidate of medical sciences; member of the editorial board of
ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Gotob, Bat-ochiryn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali (UNEN 19 Oct 79 p 4)
and as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR
because of another assignment (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Gotob, Dahyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the
USSR in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's
Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 4 Oct 79 p 4)

Gunchin-ish, Ragchaagiyin

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the Council of
Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 22 Dec 79 p 1)

Gurbadam, T.

Chairman of the permanent committee for planning and budget of the
People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 13 Nov 79 p 1)

Hosbayar, Oyuuny

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the
Kingdom of Denmark in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of
the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 20 Nov 79 p 4)

Huuhenjimee, N.

Deputy director of the science and information center (UNEN 18 Dec 79
p 3)

Jamba, G.

First deputy minister of health (ERUUL MEND No 3 1979 p 3)

Janchib, D.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Jasray, P.

Chairman of the permanent committee for construction affairs of the
People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 13 Nov 79 p 1)

Jigjidsuren, D.

Member of the editorial board of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL
(MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Jigjidsuren, S.

Candidate of medical sciences and member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Kupul, J.

Candidate of medical sciences and member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Lhaasuren, D.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Lhagba, C.

Member of the editorial board of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Lhagbasuren, M.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Lubsan, Sonomyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Benin (UNEN 18 Oct 79 p 4) and MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali in accordance with decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 18 Oct 79 p 4)

Lubsandorj, P.

Scholar secretary and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Molom, T.

Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR and chairman of the people's control committee of the MPR (NAMYN AMIDRAL No 5 1980 p 21)

Monhoo, D.

Director of the executive committee of the Mongolian Red Cross Association (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 73)

Myagmar, N.

Editor-in-chief of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Namjim, T.

Director of the Institute for Productive Forces of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and doctor of economic sciences (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Namsay, Dorjdereniyin

Deputy chairman of the control committee of the Central Committee of the MPR; awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Party and state organization in accordance with the 19 October 1970 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 20 Oct 79 p 1)

Nurmendah, T.

Secretary of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Nasanjargal, Sharabyn

Appointed deputy minister of people's education by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 1 Jul 79 p 1)

Nyamas, Jambyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 9 Jul 79 p 1)

Ochirbat, Gombojabyn

Chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions; awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the party, state and public organizations in accordance with the 13 November 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 15 Nov 79 p 1)

Pagnadulan, I.

Director of the mothers and young children department of the Ministry of Health (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 13)

Rabden, B.

Secretary of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Radnaabazar, J.

Editor of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2) and deputy minister of health (ERUUL MEND No 3 1979 p 7)

Kinchin, Londonglyn

Minister of agriculture; awarded Order of the Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of many years of active and productive work in the Party and state organization in accordance with the 24 July 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 25 Jul 79 p 1)

Saldan, Dangaasureniiyn

Appointed chairman of the state committee for economic relations abroad of the MPR Council of Ministers in accordance with the 23 July 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 24 Jul 79 p 1)

Sanjaasuren, R.

Minister of people's education and chairman of the Mongolian National UNESCO Commission (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Shagdarsuren, Puntsagiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation because of another assignment (UNEN 19 Oct 79 p 4)

Shijirbaatar, B.

Candidate of medical sciences and member of the editorial board of ERUUL MEND (ERUUL MEND No 1 1979 p 2)

Shura, N.

Deputy director of the Ulaanbaatar Red Cross Association executive committee (ERUUL MEND No 2 1979 p 76)

Sodnom, N.

Rector of the Mongolian State University and academician (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Sodnondarja, T.

Secretary of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Sodnontsegmid, D.

Member of the editorial board of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Sodnontseren, N.

Member of the editorial board of MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHNIY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 47)

Suren, C.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; on 19 May 1980 received S. Stawiarski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (UNEN 20 May 80 p 4)

Tobuu, Oldaiyutaglyn

Appointed deputy minister of forestry and woodworking industry in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 13 Nov 79 p 1)

Togtoh, N.

Director of the Construction Production and Research Institute (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Tsabegnid, D.

Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; chairman of the State Committee for Higher and Specialized Secondary, and Technical Education (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Tseden-Ayuush, B.

Deputy chairman of the state planning commission (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Tsedenbal-Pilatova, A. I.

Chairman of the central committee of the children's fund of the MPR (MONGOLYN EMEGEYCHUUD No 2 1980 p 3)

Tsedenbal, Yunjaagiyn

First secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, director of the MPR Defense Council, and General of the Armies; awarded the rank of Marshal of the MPR in accordance with the 14 August 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by S. Jalan-aajab, deputy chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (HODOLMOR 16 Aug 79 p 1)

Tsend, N.

Candidate of economic sciences; dean of the engineering economics faculty of the Mongolian State University (UHUULAGCH No 3 1980 p 27)

Tsend, Ochiryn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 25 Nov 79 p 4)

Tsendsbayar, S.

Chairman of a section of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions (MONGOLYN UYLDBERCHINTY EBLEL No 1 1980 p 21)

Tsend-Ochir, L.

Member of the editorial board of SOYOL (SOYOL No 1 1980 p 64)

Tserendondob, Dendzenglyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Commonwealth of Australia (UNEN 28 Oct 79 p 4), MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand (UNEN 28 Oct 79 p 4), MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Indonesia (UNEN 7 Oct 79 p 4), and MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia in accordance with decrees of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 7 Oct 79 p 4)

Tserendorj, Dendebyn

Relieved of his duties as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea because of another assignment (UNEN 24 Nov 79 p 4)

Tserentsoodol, Puntsagiyin

One of the senior workers of the diplomatic service of the MPR and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; died on 16 May 1980 following a serious illness; born in 1928 in the territory of Tzragt Sonon, Oborhangay Aymag; between 1939 and 1953, studied at the primary school, the school for training teachers, and the Moscow International Relations Institute; joined MPRP in 1952; since 1953, has actively and successfully carried out his responsibilities as reviewer, deputy director of a department, department director, secretary and counsellor at Mongolian diplomatic missions, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; member of MPR delegations and several times participated in UN meetings and other international meetings; at the beginning of February 1979, actively participated in preparing for the visits of Mongolian Party and government delegations to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; Party and government highly valued the organizational role played by Tserentsoodol in implementing the international and peaceful foreign policy objectives of the MPRP and our socialist government and in developing the foreign relations of the MPR; awarded the Order of the North Star two times and medals; in 1973, honored with the title of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batomonth, D. Gombojab, D. Tsebegmid, M. Dugersuren, L. Rinchin, N. Lubsanchulten, D. Yondon, S. Dagba, J. Bandzar, I. Ochirbal, S. Dambarjaa, B. Jargalsayhan, P. Shagdarsuren, T. Dabagsuren, D. Adilbish, B. Gotob, T. Demiddagba, D. Tserendorj, P. Nosbayar, D. Erdemileg, and T. Gombosuren (UNEN 20 May 80 p 3)

Tubaanjab, Tomoriyn

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 22 Dec 79 p 1)

Tumen, J.

Scholar-secretary of the state committee for science and technology
(HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

Yondon, Jamrangiyin

Appointed deputy minister of defense by the MPR Council of Ministers
(UNEN 1 Jul 79 p 1)

Yundendorj, A.

First deputy chairman of the state material and technical supply
committee (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 1)

CGO: 4100

DATA ON MONGOLIAN INSTALLATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS

[The following information on Mongolian installations and organizations has been extracted from Ulaanbaatar sources.]

Ministry of Communications

Has under its jurisdiction the communication production and research institute (DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN 9 May 79 p 2)

Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry

Has under its jurisdiction the Tsagaanbulag Lime Plant (UNEN 8 May 79 p 1) and the Ulaanbaatar City Reinforced Concrete Plant (UNEN 9 May 79 p 1)

Ministry of Culture

Has under its jurisdiction a museum administration (UNEN 16 May 79 p 3)

Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry

Has under its jurisdiction a general repairs office (HODOLMOR 22 Mar 79 p 4)

Ministry of Light and Food Industry

Has under its jurisdiction the Sewing Production Association (UNEN 1 Mar 79 p 3)

Ministry of Social Economy and Services

Has under its jurisdiction the Mongolian Shoe Accessories Enterprise (UNEN 11 May 79 p 2)

Ministry of Transportation

Has under its jurisdiction a petroleum supply administration (UNEN 23 Dec 79 p 4)

State Central Construction and Designing Institute

Was first established in 1929 under the name of the construction engineering and technical bureau with one engineer and a few technicians; this evolved in 1938 into the designing and project bureau, in 1940 [sic] into the designing and planning office, in 1953 [sic] into the architecture and planning office, in 1958 into the construction designing institute, in 1963 into the state construction and designing institute, and in 1972 into the state central construction and designing institute (HODOLMOR 23 Oct 79 p 3); awarded in accordance with the 19 October 1979 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural the Order of the North Star on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding in recognition of its contribution to the development of modern architecture and city and town planning in this country and for having introduced technological advances to construction work (UNEN 23 Oct 79 p 1)

State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad

Resolution by the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR concerning the organization of the state committee for economic relations abroad of the Council of Ministers of the MPR was signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR on 23 July 1979 (UNEN 24 Jul 79 p 1)

State Information, Radio and Television Committee

Has under its jurisdiction the state photography office (UNEN 25 May 79 p 4)

Dornod Aymag Geological Administration

Has under its jurisdiction a geological unit operating in Erdenetsagaan (UNEN 26 May 79 p 1)

Mongolian Red Cross Society

Originally called Red Cross Union; first meeting was held on 30 June 1939 in Ulaanbaatar when the central executive committee was elected and when N. Yadamjab was elected first director of the central executive committee; during the organizational period, the USSR sent M. G. Chantanov, G. M. Shafero, and G. F. Batayev, physicians, to assist in developing medical treatment for the people; state earmarked 29,000 tugriks to carry out the work of the Red Cross Union; by end of 1939, developed into a public organization consisting of 45 cells and more than 1,448 members thanks to the work of many hundreds of actives of the Red Cross Union and the measures taken by the Party and Government; in accordance with resolution No 407 of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP issued in 1956 and No 681 of the Council of Ministers of the MPR renamed the Red Cross Society, officially became a public organization which

carried out its work throughout the country and expanded its operations; in 1979, celebrated its 40th birthday; now has almost 315,000 members who represent all strata of Mongolian society, including workers, herdsmen, working intelligentsia, students, senior citizens, and workers; involves 125 somons and 629 official organizations (ERUUL MEND No 2 1979 pp 10-14)

Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Organizations

Was established in April 1959 when nine mass peace and friendship organizations and associations, including the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Association of the Scientific Workers, the Mongolian Association for Lawyers and the Mongolian Society for the Support of the United Nations were combined; at present, 29 peace and friendship associations and organizations, their central and rural sectors, aimag and city peace and friendship bureaus, the Peace and Friendship Palace, and "Peace and Friendship Fund" are operating within the framework of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Organizations; together with the associations and organizations has established relations with more than 10 international organizations and more than 240 organizations of approximately 40 foreign countries and cooperation plans with 16 foreign associations and organizations (HODOLMOR 12 Apr 79 p 2); awarded in accordance with the 10 April 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Order of the North Star on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment [in recognition of] the great contribution made by the Mongolian peace and friendship organizations and their members and activists toward strengthening peace and friendship among states and peoples (UNEN 12 Apr 79 p 1)

Mongolian-Yugoslav Friendship Association

Was established on 20 May 1964; its secretary is N. Myagmarjab (UNEN 20 May 79 p 4)

Border Troops Unit No X

In accordance with the 17 August 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR has been named in honor of Horloogiyn Choybalsan, twice a Hero of the MPR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Halhyn gol (HODOLMOR 21 Aug 79 p 1)

Tank Regiment of Motorized-Rifle Division No X

In accordance with the 17 August 1970 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR has been named in honor of Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, four-time hero of the Soviet Union, and Hero of the MPR (HODOLMOR 21 Aug 79 p 2)

Academy of Sciences

Has a genetics laboratory which was recently put into operation, was equipped with the irrevocable assistance of the Soviet Union and Hungary, has been provided with the most modern instruments and equipment, and will be capable of conducting research in molecular genetics (UNEN 25 May 79 p 1); also has a general and experimental biology department (HODOLMOR 1 Nov 79 p 1)

Physics and Technology Institute

Is subordinate to the MPR Academy of Sciences; established in 1974; has eight departments, including the department for the physics of energy, department for the study of nuclear rays, optic-spectrum department, department for the study of magnetics, department of seismology, and space science department and has a technological experimental, biophysics and radio electronics laboratory facilities in operation; has under its jurisdiction an observatory, satellite utilization station, and seven seismic stations in rural areas; in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, preparatory work related to establishing a research-oriented equipment industry subordinate to the institute is being carried out; more than 200 research workers are employed in this institute, and 20 of these have candidate degrees; research work is geared to the following: 1) nuclear physics, space science and biophysics based on cooperation with two or more CEMA-member countries, 2) development of physical procedures which will determine the composition of the mineral raw materials of the mineral deposits in the MPR and introducing these to practice, 3) the study of the geophysical phenomena which exist in the territory of the MPR, and 4) the automation of research work; director is Baataryn Chadraa, deputy to the People's Great Hural and corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences, member of the research council of the Joint International Nuclear Research Institute, member of the Presidium of the MPR Academy of Sciences and member of the office of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (EDIYN DZASAG No 8 Apr 79 p 3)

Mongolian State University

Has a faculty for power (UNEN 19 May 79 p 1) and a Russian language institute (HODOLMOR 17 Nov 79 p 1)

Ryalganat Technical School for Forestry

Is located in Erdenet City (UNEN 19 May 79 p 1)

Specialized School for Forestry Technology

Is located in Selenge Aymag (UNEN 19 May 79 p 1)

Bernuur State Farm

Named in honor of Ernst Thaelmann (UNEN 7 Oct 79 p 1)

Nalh Gol State Farm

Located in Sumber Somon, Dornod Aymag; in accordance with the 17 August 1970 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR named in honor of Soviet Union Marsh'l Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, four times Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the MPR (HODOLMNR 21 Aug 79 p 2)

Ondorhaan State Farm

Center has eight-year secondary school with dormitory, kindergarten and nursery for 90 children, 90 housing units, vehicle repair and service station, hot water facilities, restaurant, potato and vegetable storage center, a mechanized farm for 200 cows, and steam furnace; also has three animal husbandry farms, housing facilities in the center, office, red corner, shops, electric power station, steam furnace facility, feed storage facility, primary school, and a medical station staffed with medical assistants; 33 warm sheds for young small animals with a capacity for 600 sheep, nine enclosures with shelters, 12 katon enclosures, three treatment and feed points, three washing facilities for small animals, 10 deep bore wells and 62 windlassed wells were also constructed and put into operation (SHINE HODOO 22 Nov 79 p 1)

Sharyn Gol State Farm

Is affiliated with Darhan City; specialized in fruit, vegetables, and milk; established with Bulgarian assistance; has a cellar having the capacity to store 1,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables constructed with Bulgarian assistance, and recently put into operation; as a result of putting this cellar into operation, the people of Darhan City will be provided [additional] quantities of potatoes and different kinds of vegetables (UNEN 2 Jan 79 p 1)

Hyalganat Lumber Procurement Economy

Is subordinated to Erdenet City (UNEN 26 Apr 79 p 3)

Keramdzit Plant

Was put into operation at the end of 1978 in Darhan City (UNEN 18 Jun 79 p 2)

Maternity Center No 1

Subordinate to the Ulaanbaatar City Clinic; in accordance with the 28 December 1978 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural awarded Order of the North Star on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding for its contribution to the development of health care of mothers and their newborn children, for training skilled cadres, and for rendering skilled obstetrical and gynecological assistance to city and rural workers (HODOLMNR 1 Jan 79 p 1)

Meat Combine

Located in Choybalsan City, the center of Dornod Aymag; constructed with Bulgarian assistance and provided with modern equipment (UNEN 7 Jun 79 p 3)

Radio Broadcasting Station in Dalandzadgad City

Put into operation in the center of Omnogobi Aymag; constructed with the means, capital and specialists from the Soviet Union (HODOLMOR 23 Dec 78 p 1)

Soviet Construction Trust No 1

Is currently operating in Darhan City (UNEN 4 May 79 p 1)

Ulaanbaatar Power Station No 4

Foundation laid on 22 November 1979 (HODOLMOR 27 Nov 79 p 1)

Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine

Has under its jurisdiction the box[-making] factory (UNEN 15 May 79 p 1)

CSO: 4100

BRIEFS

MANDALGOBI CITY--Is center of Dundgobi Aymag; established in the southern slopes of Mandalyn Har oboo in 1942; at that period consisted of some 20 families and a population of more than 200 persons; now occupies an area of more than 1,600 hectares, has approximately 3,000 families with a population of more than 10,000 persons living in nine residential districts and sectors; more than 5,000 workers, officials and students are working and training in almost 60 enterprises and organizations in the national economy, including the party, state, mass, industrial, construction, transportation, communications, and material and technical supply administration, trade, restaurant, social economic, service cultural, and public health facilities, eight- and ten-year secondary schools, technical school for agriculture, specialized school for construction technology, and a continuously operated construction [training] program; in addition to having put into operation a completely equipped ten-year secondary school for 960 children which has a dormitory for 300 children and residences for teachers with Soviet means and capital, a construction industry base which annually produces 5,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete materials and 2,000 cubic meters of dzuurmag and a centralized steam heater were constructed by Mongolian and Soviet construction workers; at present, a 90-bed children's hospital, a 40-bed infectious diseases hospital and a three-story apartment house for 30 families are being put into operation. (EDIYN DZASAG No 2 Jan 80 p 8)

SELENGE AYMAG CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS--The workers of the Selenge Aymag construction and installation office completed the construction of 11 building [projects], including those for the addition to the flour enterprise, the dispensary, and the hot water facilities. (UNEN 6 Jan 79 p 1)

ARBAYHEER AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--A new automatic telephone exchange with 1,000 stations was recently put into operation in Arbayheer, the center of Oborhangay Aymag. (UNEN 2 Oct 79 p 3)

NEW COMMUNICATIONS LINE--The more than 1,000 kilometer long communications line connecting Ulaanbaatar with the Altay Somon center in Gobi-altay Aymag was put into operation today. (UNEN 2 Jan 79 p 1)

RADIO STATIONS--The radio stations constructed in Altay, Choybalsan, and Dalandzadgad City last year with Soviet means and capital and the assistance of Soviet specialists have been put into operation. (UNEN 15 Jan 79 p 1)

DARHAN-ERDENET RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE--As of 9 January 1979, regular passenger service between Darhan and Erdenet will begin as a result of having permanently put into operation the Salhit-Erdenet section of the Ulaanbaatar Railways. (UNEN 5 Jan 79 p 4)

NEW BRIDGES--One bridge over the Boon River and the other over the Morguu were put into operation to make it possible for transport media and animals to pass. (HODOLMOR 15 May 79 p 1)

NEW HIGHWAY FACILITIES--In recent years, as a result of Soviet assistance, the number of highways and bridges which have been constructed has increased. In addition to having constructed and put into operation the 265-meter long reinforced concrete Hyalganat bridge over the Selenge River and the more than 200-kilometer paved Darhan-Erdenet-Hyalant road with Soviet means and capital, a large reinforced bridge is being constructed at Gurtyn tabilangaer over the Selenge and Herlen rivers. Furthermore, the main lumber transport road between Dulaanhaan and Bugant has been laid. The road and bridge workers have constructed and put into operation within a short period of time the main Herlen gol road bridge and reinforced concrete bridges over the Tuul River at Dzaysan, Oboot, and Dzaamar. (EDIYN DZASAG No 4 1979 p 1)

INCREASE IN IMPORTS--During the past 8 years, the total volume of imports increased two times; of this, the number of pieces of machinery and equipment increased almost 2.5 times. (UNEN 31 May 79 p 1)

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--At present, electric power is being produced in cities and in somon and brigade centers. There are more than 1,200 electric power stations in the rural area which involves almost 90 percent of the territory [of the MPR] and two-thirds of the total population of Mongolia. During the past more than 10 years, power output increased six to eight times. (UNEN 11 May 80 p 1)

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--Between 1968 and 1978, 15 state farms and feed economies, 16 mechanized dairy farms, and heated shelters for 45,000 animals were constructed with Soviet assistance. (UNEN 15 Jan 79 p 1)

CZECHOSLOVAK ASSISTANCE--The building for the new shoe factory in Ulaanbaatar is being constructed with Czechoslovak assistance as is the addition to the Ulaanbaatar Tanning and Shoe Enterprise. Czechoslovakia is also assisting in the development of the nonferrous metal mining industry. Czechoslovakia has completely realized its pledge to deliver equipment to the Bayan-Olgii communications center, the Ulaangom and Moron City diesel plants, and the Ulaanbaatar Chemical and Technical Laboratory. (UNEN 9 May 79 p 3)

BULGARIAN ASSISTANCE--Bulgaria is rendering a considerable amount of technical and economic assistance to Mongolia, this is helping to expedite the process of constructing the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. The meat combine in Choybalsan City, the Sheepskin Goods Enterprise Named in Honor of Georgiy Dimitrov in Darhan City, the Orhon and Sharyn Gol agricultural cultural enterprises, the Ulaanbaatar greenhouse, and the pig feeding farm were constructed with the technical and economic aid from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and with the assistance of Bulgarian specialists; these facilities were given as gifts and as symbols of the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples. (UNEN 27 May 79 p 3)

TRAINING IN BULGARIA--In accordance with the agreement concluded between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 700 workers are now being trained in Bulgaria. During these 5 years, almost 100 Mongolian students and aspirants are obtaining an education at Bulgarian universities and institutes. (UNEN 30 May 79 p 3)

1979 EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES--During 1979, seven new nurseries and 12 new kindergartens are to be organized. During the same year, the buildings of 27 complete and incomplete secondary schools are to be constructed or expanded. The number of students residing in dormitories is to be increased by more than 5,000. An institute for teachers is to be established in Hobd Aymag. (PIONERIYN UNEN 2 Jan 79 p 1)

'RED SNOW' IN MONGOLIA--"Red snow" fell in the Mongolian People's Republic during the night of 2 May. Each liter of melted snow contained 148 milligrams of mineral matter, including such undissolved chemical elements as manganese, titanium, strontium, barium, zinc, chromium and silver. This "red snow" was connected with the snow storms of April of this year. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 80 p 4]

SOVIETS AT ERDENET MINE--G. K. Vasilchenko, V. V. Sychyov, and V. V. Byzova are associated with the Mongolian-Soviet Joint "Erdenet" Mining and Refining Combine. (UNEN 14 May 79 p 1)

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN SALHIT--A joint Mongolian-Democratic German geological expedition is working in Salhit. (UNEN 26 May 79 p 1)

TSETSERLEG HOSPITAL BUILDING--The members of the Arhangay Aymag Construction and Installation Office have put into operation the 160-bed building of the Tsetserleg City General Hospital Named in Honor of S. M. Nemoy. (UNEN 9 Jan 79 p 2)

SOMON MEDICAL FACILITIES--At present there are more than 50 inter-somon hospitals in Mongolia and four general hospitals which have inter-somon service. Each of the general hospitals has three to four somons in its territory and services 8,000-10,000 persons within an 80-120 kilometer radius. As a result of the fact that the state has paid considerable

attention to providing the inter-somons and somon physician-staffed medical stations with cadres and equipment and strengthening them from the viewpoint of economic organizations and material bases, more than 90 percent of the inter-somons hospitals have been provided with X-ray equipment, laboratory, physical therapy equipment, and surgical instruments, have been strengthened economically, and provided with cadres. (UNEN 17 Jan 79 p 1)

HOSPITAL FACILITIES--Hospitals, each with 160 beds, are located in the centers of Uba and Arhangay aimags. A 120-bed children's hospital is located in the Ajilchin Rayon of Ulaanbaatar. (UNEN 26 May 79 p 1)

VETERINARY FACILITIES--During the past 10 years, several million tugriks were earmarked to organize and to put into operation 19 veterinary research laboratories, 90 inter-somon diagnostic cabinets, expeditions, and teams to combat infectious animal and parasitic diseases. (UNEN 2 Jun 79 p 2)

CGO: 4100

PRC'S HEGEMONISTIC POLICY TOWARD MPR CONDUCED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Text of UNEN editorial article: "When the Policy Remains Unchanged..."]

(Text) The public of the world knows well the great-power hegemonic and annexationist policy of the PRC rulers. Mao Zedong explained the strategic aim of establishing Chinese supremacy over the world by saying "We must conquer the world. The world is our goal..."

A corponent part of the long-term strategy of the Chinese rulers is its aggressive policy of annexing states neighboring China, including the MPR. Although pursuing such a policy, Beijing again and again raises the issue concerning Soviet military units in the MPR. Only recently, on 15 October 1979, RENMIN RIBAO again touched on this issue. In doing so, Beijing resorted to lies and slanders twisting the nature of the genuine relations between Mongolia and the Soviet Union and the reason why Soviet military units are in the MPR.

Many examples exist in the history of international relations when a particular country confronted with the threat of its security received assistance and support from friendly countries and peoples. This is that state's sovereign right. The history of the founding of the PRC in this regard is not an exception.

Then why does Beijing demand the withdrawal of the Soviet military units from Mongolia?

Let us look at the realities and circumstances which have significantly threatened the independence and sovereignty of our country.

The MPR, as one of the countries neighboring China, has been subjected for a considerably long period of time to the harmful consequences of its hegemonic and annexationist policy and has suffered from the hostile encroachment by Chinese various rulers is directly aimed at eliminating the independence and sovereignty of the Mongolian People's State, at annexing the territory of our country and at seizing its natural resources.

It was quite clear that Mao Zedong has repeatedly expressed his impatience to join Mongolia with China. In 1936, even before coming into power, Mao Zedong openly spoke in a conversation with Edgar Snow, the American journalist, about his greedy intention to annex the MPR.

Considerably later, in 1949 when the new people's power which had been established in China had not yet become strong, Mao "inquired" what thoughts the leaders of the Soviet Union had concerning joining the MPR to China. Even after the socialist revolution had occurred in China and official diplomatic relations had been established between the MPR and the PRC, Beijing did not give up its intention of annexing Mongolia "by peaceful or other means."

The Chinese leaders again endeavored to use the criticism of the I. V. Stalin personality cult by the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in 1956 [to achieve] their greedy aims.

The Chinese leaders said that the Soviet leaders were right in having criticized the personality cult and in deciding to liquidate its adverse consequences. According to the Maoists, one of Stalin's "mistakes" was his opposition to the annexation of the MPR to China. The Chinese leaders demanded that this important so-called mistake be eliminated. They openly declared that Mongolia like Taiwan must be returned and joined to China. In 1964 in a conversation with a Japanese Socialist Party delegation, Mao once more raised the question of joining Mongolia to China. Moreover, Mao Zedong slanderously attacked the Soviet Union as though it had turned Mongolia into its "colony." Thus, the Beijing leaders ignored the independence and sovereignty of an entire socialist state which had been in existence long before the establishment of the PRC and nurtured the intention to decide the fate of the Mongolian people behind their backs and without their participation.

The Soviet Union respecting the right of the Mongolian people to freedom and independence and to have their own sovereign state resolutely rebuffed each encroachment made upon our country by the Beijing leaders and supported the sovereignty of the Mongolian people.

The encroachments made by the Beijing leaders on the MPR was expressed in the form of "cartographic aggression." For example in November 1949 after only a month after the founding of the PRC, the "newest map of China" published in Shanghai showed vast areas of the MPR as part of the PRC. Vast territories of Mongolia were included in China, as before, on a geographic map of the PRC published in 1952. This map was later published several times without any changes.

After the victory of the people's revolution in China during the period when there were normal relations between the MPR and the PRC, our country, guided by the noble goal to strengthen friendship and cooperation, completely abolished its border troops in 1956. In doing so, the

MPR proceeded from the fact that the border with China, like its border with the USSR, would be a border of peace and friendship.

However, taking advantage of the absence of official demarcations of the boundary and the withdrawal of the border troops the Chinese side began to carry out various kinds of instigations since approximately the fifties in order to annex some parts of the territory of our country.

The Chinese border units violated our borders several times and provoked incidents and armed clashes. The Chinese leaders started various territorial conflicts and seized some [sectors] of the territory of the MPR. The Chinese side did not answer or rejected the friendly warnings and official protests concerning the violations of the borders of our country.

The government of the MPR was concerned with the ever worsening situation along the Chinese border and repeatedly proposed to settle all the most questions concerned with the Mongolian-Chinese border. But there were no responses to this proposal from the side of the PRC for a long time. Only, as a result of having raised the question several times on the Mongolian side, the Mongolian-Chinese border treaty was concluded in 1962. Beijing went along with the conclusion of the treaty in order to demonstrate a "peaceful" appearance, to confuse the world public and to divert its attention from the armed conflict which it had started along the Indian border. It was compelled to do this. Even after having signed this document, the Chinese leaders utilized every opportunity to declare their special rights with respect to the MPR. One of the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party declared in 1964 that "the conclusion of the border treaty between the People's Republic of China and the MPR was like removing a limb from the body of a living person."

However, even after the conclusion of the border treaty, the Chinese ruling circle, disregarding its treaty obligations, continued uninterrupted its provocative actions against the MPR. The tensions on the Mongolian-Chinese border constantly increased. The situation became even more aggravated with the start of the "Cultural Revolution."

By heightening the militarist psychosis, expediting the construction of military and strategic structures along the Chinese-Mongolian border and concentrating large units (negtgel) of the army, the Maoists have made the border a frontline. Along with all of these provocative actions, [the Maoists] call for the overthrow of the lawful government of our country and eliminating the freedom and independence of socialist Mongolia.

The situation has been further complicated by the fact that Beijing not only evokes world war but has intensively prepared for it by zealously militarizing the economy of their country.

Antisocialism and furious anti-Sovietism have become the backbone of China's entire policy. When reactionary Maoism advanced in China's leadership, when antisocialism was elevated to the level of the official state policy of Beijing and when China openly broke away from world socialism, a real threat to the independence of our country came about.

In these circumstances, the question of protecting the state independence and sovereignty of our country and the revolutionary achievements and successes of the Mongolian people was seriously raised.

The government of the MPR took the necessary measures for this purpose; in particular, at the beginning of the sixties, it reestablished its border troops along the 4,672 kilometer Mongolian-Chinese border and increased the number of the units (angi) of the Mongolian People's Army. It must be noted in connection with this that the diversion of a considerable amount of manpower and financial resource from the sphere of material production for the purpose of strengthening the defense potential of our country has badly affected the development of our economy.

As a country with a sparse population and with so little material and economic potential, it is difficult for Mongolia to independently insure a reliable defense from the encroachments of external forces from countries such as China whose armed forces alone exceed the total population of our country several times. Furthermore, it must also be added that the Chinese arsenal has nuclear weapons and modern carriers.

The government of the MPR, reflecting the anxiety of the Mongolian people and confronted with the threat of Chinese expansionism, appealed to the great fraternal Soviet Union, our time-tested friend, to render assistance in protecting the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of our country in accordance with the MPR-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in the spirit of the UN Charter. Even before this, the Soviet Union has time and time again rendered assistance to us. In 1939, the Soviet and Mongolian armies beat back the Japanese-Manchurian invasion in Nalhyn gol Rayon, and in August 1945, the USSR and the MPR armed forces jointly defeated the Quangdong army and expedited the fall of Japan liberating considerable portions of the territory of China.

The Soviet Union consistent with and true to its internationalist duty and related obligations once again satisfied the request of the Mongolian Government and authorized military units (angi) to be placed in the territory of our country.

The Soviet military units (angi) are in this country solely at the request of the government of this country and in accordance with the 1966 Mongolian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Nobody can deny that the decision to station Soviet units (angi) in the MPR is purely the internal business of a sovereign state.

The Soviet soldiers who are in the MPR for a short period of time and the soldiers of the Mongolian People's Army are protecting the state independence and territorial integrity of the MPR. This is well known even in Beijing.

The question can be asked: How do matters now stand after the Beijing leadership has changed?

The present Chinese rulers have vowed fidelity to Maoism and are not only continuing the Maoist trend of foreign policy directed toward establishing Chinese hegemony in Asia and in the world but are developing [it into] a completely refined form.

The policy pursued by Beijing with respect to the MPR has not even been changed. The annexationist designs of Beijing exist just as before. The geographic map which includes vast areas of countries neighboring the PRC, and, in addition to this, entire countries, including the MPR, as part of the "original" territory of China is inserted in the textbook of Chinese history published in 1978. In an article published very recently in the QUANGDONG RIBAO newspaper, Beijing again attempted [to the best of its ability] to put the thesis that the Mongolian race is connected with the so-called "great fraternal family of China" on some sort of level of a "scientific basis." For their purpose, they again pulled out the name of Chinggis Khan, the Mongolian emperor of the Middle Ages who had conducted a campaign to conquer other countries, including China. In this article it was directly written: "Since Chinggis Khan was the Mongolian emperor, he was consequently also the emperor of the Chinese who had come to power in ancient times in the capacity of a spokesman of one of the national minorities. It is impossible to think of old Mongolia as a foreign state. It must be known that even now the majority of the Mongolian race lives inside the Chinese border as before." Thus, it was stated without standing on ceremony. It is unnecessary to explain what is concealed behind such boring talk.

The Chinese rulers are continuing to foment alarming conditions along the border neighboring the MPR. Provocations are continuing as before. The Chinese military personnel alone from 1969 to 1978 have violated the border of our country more than 400 times. More than a few Chinese detachments and units have penetrated 15-20 kilometers deep into the territory of the MPR. Military maneuvers are being carried out in the territory along the border. Since 1969, large-scale maneuvers have been conducted in areas along the border more than 250 times, and explosions have occurred 87,000 times; [all] this confirms that the Chinese army is intensifying military preparations in territory neighboring with the MPR.

It is clear that a large number of border troops are now being concentrated at the Chinese-Mongolian and Chinese-Soviet border. Of the four military districts in the territory of China neighboring with the MPR, there are the two very large military districts of Beijing and Shenyang.

These two districts make up more than one-third of the total ground forces. Exactly half of the Chinese armored tank divisions and more than half of the air force are in these two districts. According to the foreign press, 2,400,000 servicemen, in other words, the majority of the Chinese army, are stationed along all of the Chinese border neighboring the MPR and the USSR. The fact that in recent times Beijing is intentionally making terrible noises as transmitted by the Western press with respect to the number of Soviet troops stationed in the territory of the MPR and the kinds of military equipment does not make it superfluous to ask what [their] intentions are. First of all, it is clear that such noise on the part of the Chinese side has become necessary in order to make it appear that there is a basis for demanding the Soviet units [angi] to be expelled from the territory of the MPR. It may be entirely possible [that China may] find a pretext to again increase the strength of its army along the territory which borders both the MPR and the USSR.

All this testifies to the fact that the threat to the independence and security of the MPR on the part of Beijing is a reality and is far from being reduced.

The threat of the Beijing aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam again testifies to the annexationist and hegemonic policy of the Chinese. That invasion revealed that the members of the Chinese ruling group are not reversing at any time their decision to carry out [its] great power annexation designs. There is no assurance that Beijing will not start again their military adventure. This means that any country located along the border of China knows it is the object of the Beijing aggressive activity.

Therefore while the Chinese ruling circle does not give up its policy to annex the MPR, while the threat to the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the MPR is not eliminated, and while Beijing does not call off antisocialism its anti-Soviet-policy, and practical activity, the assistance and support of the great fraternal Soviet Union is as usual necessary in the MPR. Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, noted: "The Mongolian people well know from considerable experience in their struggle for independence and freedom and the lesson gained from this experience who our true friend is. Our people have firmly and confidently traveled along the road of socialism in the course of more than 50 years. Along the way we have several times rebuffed the invasion of foreign enemies. Each time it is possible for us to lean and rely on the heartfelt, disinterested, loyal and internationalist assistance to rebuff such invasions."

It is clear to anyone who is objective that Soviet military units [angi] in the MPR is directly the result of the Beijing invasion policy. The Beijing demand presented in the 15 October issues of RENMIN RIBAO to expel these units from the territory of the MPR makes it impossible to

understate the shameless intervention into the internal affairs of our country for the purpose of depriving Mongolia of its independence and reliable guarantee of security. The designs of the Chinese ruling group are indeed harmful.

The Mongolian people who prefer freedom and independence will not at any time give up their supreme right to sovereignty and the security of their country and their supreme right, to establish socialism.

CSO: 4100

'BEIJING SABRE RATTLING' CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 19 Nov 79 pp 3-4

[Text of UNEN editorial article by D. Sanduy-oydob: "Beijing Sabre Rattling"]

[Text] The foreign policy practice and activities conducted by Beijing during the past 20-odd years reveals in every respect that [the Chinese leaders] frequently resort to laying their own faults on other countries by attributing everything despicable that they themselves do or intend to do to others.

[This] means, which has become the practice of Chinese diplomats, is clearly revealed by its approach to the most important contemporary problems and particularly to questions of war and peace. In this way, the civil servants of Beijing and its propaganda apparatus widely utilize tricks and are endeavoring within their power to create the impression among politically naive persons that China is a country which is encircled and is suffering from a threat of aggression from neighboring countries, including the socialist countries, and that [for this reason] it is urgently important for the Beijing rulers to arm themselves to the teeth at any price, including assistance from the military-industrial complex of the imperialist powers.

According to the words of Beijing anti-Soviets and slanderers, the Soviet Union liberated northeastern China after many years of Japanese militarist occupation at the expense of the lives of many thousands of its sons and daughters, established conditions for the successful expansion of the Chinese people's triumphant liberation struggle through the entire country, rendered decisive assistance to strengthening the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people, raised the fighting capacity of its armed forces, laid the foundation of its defense industry, and defended the PRC from the attack of imperial aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek clique [only] to subsequently attack China.

According to the logic of the great Han chauvinists, it turns out that [long-]suffering Vietnam waged a brutal struggle for 30 years against

the imperialist aggressors, achieved the unification of its homeland and began to participate in peaceful constructive labor [simply] to proceed to military confrontation with China.

If one judges on the basis of the desperate anxiety [displayed by] Beijing over the temporary stay of some Soviet military units in the territory of the MPR, it would seem that Mongolia, which has comparatively small economic and military might and which during the course of its history has suffered from the annexation, encroachment, various oppressions and pressures from the Chinese leaders, threatens China with its population of 900 million people and its enormous army armed with nuclear missiles. The whole world, including the Chinese people, well know that the Mongolian People's Republic did not at any time threaten the sovereignty of the Chinese but in spite of the hostility of the great Han expansionists has firmly stood on the side of the Chinese people and contributed to the maximum to their struggle for victory in the national liberation [movement].

The false accusation of the "threat from the north" organized and spread for many years by Beijing is a smokescreen to conceal the aggressionist policy being conducted in the international arena by the Chinese leaders and its internal policy course forcing preparations for war and complete militarization of the Chinese society.

The soil in which Maoism grew as an anti-Marxist, antipopular and adventurist trend was the cult of violence and militarism whose roots are ancient. This was related to the unique features of the historic development of the Chinese people, for example the periodic rise and fall of the various dynasties, the centuries-old hostility of the Chinese emperors to other states, adherence to an isolationist policy, and the constant internecine wars which went on almost without interruption during the 2,000-year history of this country. This resulted in the erroneous notion of the Hans of supremacy over other peoples, the inevitability and natural causes of military conflicts, and the important role played by the military force in the historic process. In this connection, Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary and democrat, wrote "China has appraised her own achievements too highly and does not in the least pay attention to other countries. This has become a habit and has come to be viewed as something natural. The erroneous notion and the arrogance of China have a long history. China has never known the benefits of international mutual assistance, and that is why it is not able to adopt the best orders of others in order to compensate for its shortcomings."

Although the cult of military power and the apologetics of militarism inherited from the past have been modified and blended with selected teachings of Maoism, the basic concepts have been preserved and retained. While Shan Yan, propagator of the cult of violence and the well-known representative of the law of the China of the past, wrote "War can

destroy war," "After murder there can be compassion," Mao Zedong who had lived in our times explicitly said, "The world can be rebuilt [only] with the aid of a rifle," "War can be ended only by means of developing a popular partisan war on a world scale," "Our role is war and dictatorship."

It is well known throughout the world that such inflammatory slogans as "Transforming China into a united military camp," "Every Chinese must first be a soldier," "Every generation must have its own war," "Stimulate production, continue revolution, and prepare for war," "Be able to suffer, do not fear death," "To dig tunnels deeper in case of war," have been and still are the basic political slogans but are being implemented in the practical activities of the Chinese leaders.

During the first 10 years of its existence, China in general adhered to a defensive strategy aimed at completing the peaceful conditions for building a new life, but at the end of the fifties it shifted to an aggressive offensive strategy. Since then, almost year after year, China has been provoking various military conflicts and large-scale aggressions against many states. The PRC has initiated 19 of the 30 military conflicts which have occurred in Asia since World War II.

During the past 20 years, there has not been a single instance where Beijing has not in one form or another interfered in the armed actions of the pro-Beijing dissidents and the pro-Western reactionary regimes against the national liberation movement and the lawful governments of [some] Afro-Asian countries.

The Chinese leaders have been devoting special attention toward increasing the military might and the nuclear missile potential. At present, the PRC has the largest armed forces not only in Asia but in the world. As indicated in the new constitution of the PRC, its armed forces represent a triune system consisting of field (regular) armies, local troops and people's (volunteer) troops. According to foreign observers, 3.2 million persons alone serve in the PRC's ground forces which include 226 [sic] divisions. The air force and air defense involve approximately 400,000 persons and 5,200 combat planes. The navy has about 300,000 persons and approximately 1,500 combat and auxiliary vessels and 700 planes. According to foreign reports, the PRC's armed forces have 100 medium-range missiles with a range of 1,200-2,800 kilometers, including nuclear warheads.

At present, intensive work is being conducted to create intercontinental ballistic missiles with a range of up to 12,000 kilometers capable of carrying megaton warheads. According to estimates of Japanese military specialists, 200 million persons are involved in the volunteer army which includes almost all able-bodied persons and are completely united under the Maoist slogan "All people are soldiers." The figures continue to increase. Alone in 1977-1978, the number of persons in the PRC's armed forces increased by 1 million people. At the same time, the direct

military expenditures of the Chinese increased during the last 3 years--from 21 billion to 36 billion dollars, and 30 percent of these funds are earmarked for implementing the nuclear missile program.

Along with increasing the number of its armed forces, the Chinese leaders pay considerable attention to qualitative improvement and modernization through the utilization of modern military-technical achievements of developed capitalist countries. The repeated trips of high-ranking officials of Beijing, including Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, to capitalist countries are in fact made for this purpose. The ruling circles of these capitalist countries and the representatives of the military-industrial complexes respond to a certain degree to the solicitations of Beijing. This assists in further setting into motion the desire of the Beijing leaders for an unrestrained arms race and intensifying the critical condition, especially on the Asian continent.

What forces China to maintain such a great military might? Is it dictated by the task to defend against the class enemies of the Chinese people--the imperialist aggressors? Not in the least. On the contrary, the Chinese leaders are doing everything possible to keep U.S. troops in Asia and in other parts of the world and are making appeals to strengthen the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military political alliance. They officially promised not to intrude on the military potential in Taiwan.

Everyone knows that during the years of the Cultural Revolution the distribution of the main forces of the Chinese army, which has been mostly in the east and southeast, were basically changed. Now, the largest part of the Chinese army is concentrated in the Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, and Urumqi military districts located in the immediate proximity of the borders with the MPR and the USSR. According to information from the foreign press, more than 150 divisions of various troops are in these military districts. The Japanese journal CHUOKU KOGEI TSUSHIN writes that six army corps are concentrated in northeast China, eight army corps in north China and three army corps (up to 60,000 men in each corps) in northwest China.

It is necessary to note here that during aggression against the SRV, the large army group concentrated along the Chinese-Vietnam and Chinese-Lao borders was achieved by pulling out military units from the inner and southeastern regions of China.

Therefore, the military might of China in the strategic north and north-east is not only being maintained but considerable work is being organized to increase the combat efficiency of the units of these districts. There is information that during the last 3 years, the number of tanks increased from 30 to 90 in the infantry division and from 200 to 300 in the tank division.

All of these facts clearly testify that there is nothing at all to the Beijing leaders' repetitious screams about the so-called "northern threat" and demands that the Soviet military units, which are fraternally rendering assistance in strengthening the defense capacity [of the MPR], be withdrawn from the territory of the MPR when it [China] was concentrating huge forces against Mongolia and keeping them combat ready.

It is clear to anyone with common sense that under such conditions the MPR can do nothing but strengthen the defense capacity of its country and insure the inviolability of its borders. It is the Maoist leadership of China that transformed the border between the PRC and the MPR from one of peace and good neighborliness into one of constant uneasiness. They have transformed border areas of nearly 5,000 kilometers into long-term military-strategic zones and are increasing the atmosphere of distrust and hostility toward socialist Mongolia. Today these areas of China are quite similar to a frontline zone. They are constructing a large number of various surface and underground strategic structures, military airfields, missile ranges, reinforced concrete and paved roads and are even repairing and restoring the old fire pillboxes constructed by the Japanese. Field exercises utilizing all kinds of combat equipment are regularly conducted near the border. By utilizing high towers near the border, aircraft and illuminating devices and sometimes by directly violating the inviolability of the borders of our country, the Chinese have been continually conducting reconnaissance deep into the territory of the MPR. Moreover, special centers for training professional spies and saboteurs are operating in China for the purpose of infiltrating not only the MPR but also the Soviet Union.

In addition, the Chinese leaders by using various means of propaganda, are constantly cultivating the officials of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the local population in the spirit of the great Han hegemonism and in a spirit of hostility toward the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. The Chinese have admitted themselves that they are widely using such propaganda aids as "corners of hostility" and "rooms of hostility" in the border areas of the PRC, especially in the military units. Especially since the anti-Vietnamese aggression, a new political campaign has been intensively organized under the slogan "Learn from the heroes of the [self-defense] counterattack against Vietnam," or in other words learn from the criminals who have committed a vile crime against the heroic Vietnamese people. [Also,] awards are being given to some individuals and organizations that have distinguished themselves in preparing and executing the anti-Vietnamese aggression. These measures are subordinate to the single task of stirring up a military psychosis, extolling militarism and chauvinism, and spreading anti-Soviet and antisocialist slander.

The PRC is now the only country which has legislated and approved preparations for war as overall national strategic aims and the task to struggle against specific states, in other words against the Soviet Union

and socialist community countries until complete victory [is achieved]. This determines the common foreign policy [goals] of the present Chinese leaders and the military political alliance with the most reactionary imperialist forces. Herein lies the reason why the Beijing leaders are hostile to the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union to normalize relations between the two countries and to all efforts made by the socialist community and all progressive forces of the world aimed at deepening the process of detente and developing international cooperation in the interest of universal peace, security and social progress.

Such is the reality of the harmful policy of Beijing which really threatens all peoples and countries regardless of their social system and proximity to China. But historical experiences teach that any insane policy claiming world supremacy in the end backfires on the instigators.

The sabre-rattling policy will not bring anything [to the Beijing leaders] but will result in greater detriment and hardship to the Chinese people who have the basic interest to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples.

The Mongolian people, who have more than once experienced the complete bitterness of armed invasions by Chinese expansionists and by imperialist invaders, know very well that only as a result of the inviolable friendship and militant union with the Soviet Union are they [able to] obtain the benefits of their country's freedom and independence and confidently march along the road of genuine national progress and prosperity.

Otherwise the Mongolian people might have undergone the same bitter suffering being experienced by non-Han nationalities in China.

It is namely the sovereign independent socialist development of the Mongolian state that creates envy among the [Beijing] hegemonists who are zealously endeavoring to undermine the indissoluble bonds of friendship and militant union between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and to disarm the Mongolian people before militarized China. But these hopes of Beijing will never be realized. A guarantee of this had been and will [continue to] be the inexhaustible desire of the Mongolian people who completely respect freedom and who have infinite loyalty to socialism and their eternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

It is not superfluous to mention here that during Mao Zedong's period, he said [the following] in a statement to an official MPR delegation: "Three hundred years ago China suppressed Mongolia. We must pay our debts to the Mongolian people." If Mao Zedong had really spoken these words, then the debts which he promised to pay will not be reduced but will further increase because of the material and moral losses subsequently caused to our country by Beijing's present-day policy of military threat and oppression.

It is no secret that the need to strengthen the defensive capability of our army and to insure a reliable defense of the southern border of our country is directly connected to the aggressive and expansionist attempt of China. In connection with the assistance being rendered by the Soviet Union in this matter, it results from a mutual internationalist responsibility based on the common class interests and aims to defend the freedom and independence of our country from any encroachment. This is the will and aspiration of the Mongolian people. Their will and aspiration were accurately expressed in the 24 February 1925 note of the MPR Government in connection with the return home of Red Army units which had been temporarily in Mongolia. The note stated: "During the stay of the Red Army units in Mongolia from 1921 up to 1925 their command, political staffs and rank and file showed exemplary discipline and loyalty with regard to the people and the [Mongolian] authorities and in the field of military relations with neighboring countries, particularly the Chinese Republic.... Henceforth, the fortunes and hardships of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the MPR are inseparably linked and the interests of our two countries as well as the great policy and doctrine of the true sovereignty of the people are developing and must proceed in sincere friendship and mutual support. Our people and government firmly believe in assistance during difficult times from the Soviet Union and its Red Army if conditions similar to those in 1921 [again] occur in our country."

CSO: 4100

OVERALL 1980 AGRICULTURAL GOALS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 1, 1980 p 3

(Excerpts) The 1980 agricultural goals are oriented toward compensating the losses of previous years. To cite one example, the five-year plan to increase the annual overall agricultural output called for an increase of 6 percent for 1980; this objective has been modified to an increase of 11 percent.

The Fifth Congress of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives set many new goals connected with actively developing the social output of cooperatives, increasing economic profits, and further improving production management and organization. This congress levied the goal to increase the size of the socially owned livestock herds of cooperatives 6.7-7 percent and the average annual animal husbandry output, including that of meat no less than 8 percent, wool 7 percent, milk 19 percent, fresh butter 20 percent and the monetary income 20 percent.

In order to realize the goal set with respect to the cultivation of land, it is necessary to increase the per-hectare yield for grain 2.3 centners compared to the 1976-1979 average, that for potatoes 28.2 centners, vegetables 35 centners, and green fodder 6.5 centners. The average per-hectare harvest at agricultural cooperatives is planned to amount to 20-25 centners for grain in 1985, 110 centners for potatoes, and 105 centners for vegetables.

CSO: 4100

SOME AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT STATISTICS RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 3, 1980 p 21

[Excerpts] In 1978, the total agricultural output was 2.3 times greater than that of 1940; of this, the output of animal husbandry increased 1.9 percent and that of agriculture 106 times.

During the past year, the number of heads of socially owned livestock increased 2.1 percent. The average number of heads of socially owned livestock per agricultural cooperative came to 72,400.

The material and technical base of agriculture continued to be strengthened. During the past year, 818 tractors, 332 combines, 200 trucks and many other pieces of machinery and technical equipment as well as 37,200 tons of mineral fertilizer were delivered to this sector of the economy.

CSO: 4100

SPECIALIZATION OF MONGOLIAN STATE FARMS DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 15, 1979 p 27

(Excerpts) As a result of the repeated measures taken and implemented by the party and government, the cultivation of land has developed intensively and has become a large agricultural sector. At present there are 47 state farms in operation in the Mongolian People's Republic. In connection with the goal to reclaim virgin land during these 5 years, 10 new virgin land state farms were newly organized with Soviet assistance.

At present, one state farm occupies approximately 200,000 hectares of land, and of this, 11,000 hectares are under cultivation. There are almost 20,000 head of livestock, more than 240 15-horsepower tractors, 45 combines, and several tens of motor vehicles (at each state farm).

As of 1979, 51 percent of the state farms were earmarked for grain production, 19 percent for potato, vegetable, and milk production, and 30 percent for animal husbandry. Agrarian work at the state farms is essentially mechanized and plays a large role in meeting the needs of the flour industry for grain and of the people for vegetables. State farms are also breeding fine wool and semi-fine fleece sheep and milk cows and are providing the workers of the cities and towns with milk and the agricultural cooperatives with highly productive livestock.

The state farms provide more than 90 percent of the grain, potatoes, and vegetables produced throughout the country, 60 percent of the milk delivered to the central milk centers, and almost 50 percent of the fine wool and semi-fleece.

The Dzelter, Tsagaantolgoy, Yoroo, Dzuunharaa, Dzuunburen, Bayanharaat, Nomgon, Nayrandal, Burgaltay, and Darhan state farms in Selenge Aymag, the Atar, Ugtaal, Bayantsogt, Jargalant, Dzaluuchuud and Nohorlol in Tob Aymag, the Baruunturuun State Farm in Ubs Aymag, the Herlen State Farm in Dornod Aymag, the Ingettolgoy and Magsarjab state farms in Bulgan Aymag, the Chandagan in Hentiy Aymag, the Tubshruuleh in Arhangay Aymag, the Harhorin in Oborhangay Aymag, and the Tarialan in Hobsgol Aymag are primarily engaged in grain production. The Bornuur, Batsumber and Oktyabri

state farms in Töb Aymag, the Baruunharaa and Sharyn gol in Selenge Aymag, the Ulaantolgoi of Erdenet and the Gachuurtaay and Partidzan state farms of Ulaanbaatar are primarily engaged in potato, vegetable, and dairy production.

The Orhon and Orhontuul state farms in Selenge Aymag, the Onon, Ereentsag, and Nalh gol in Dornod Aymag, the Ondorhaan in Hentiay Aymag, Bayannuur in Bayan-olgiy, the Tumentsoigt in Suhbaatar Aymag, the Sümbü and Baydrag in Dornogobi Aymag are oriented toward breeding fine wool, semi-fleece sheep, meat cattle, and karakul sheep and supplying meat, milk, vegetable, wool and animal feed.

CSO: 4100

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FOR 1980 OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 5, 1980 pp 25-26

[Excerpts] Capital derived from various sources in the amount of 3.2 billion tugriks are to be invested in the national economy [in 1980].

In 1980, fixed assets valued in the amount of 4.58 billion tugriks are to be put into operation. More than 60 percent of all the fixed assets to be put into operation are earmarked for the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Almost 70 percent of all the capital to be invested in 1980 in the national economy is earmarked for developing the material production sector.

Two-thirds of the capital investments in 1980 are earmarked for projects to be put into operation and equipment. Furthermore, 20 percent of the capital investments are earmarked for expanding and renovating industrial and economic enterprises which are now in operation.

In 1980, Mongolian construction organizations are to carry out 45 percent of all the construction and installation work, or construction and installation work valued at 912.7 million tugriks, and more than 750 construction projects are to be put into operation.

The volume of work to be executed by the Soviet construction organizations working in the MPR is to increase. Soviet construction organizations are to execute 55 percent of all the construction and installation work on national level.

In addition to putting into operation many buildings earmarked for industrial and social-cultural purposes, including the Ulaantolgoi dairy and vegetable economy, the buildings for the first units of the Tsagaannuur, Nomgon, Argalyn uul, Har Yamaat, and the Chandgan tal virgin state farms, the Erdenet rug factory, the spinning mill in Ulaanbaatar City, a repair and service station capable of handling 1,500 vehicles, the addition to the Sharyn gol Coal Mine, and housing having more than 110,000 square

meters of useful area, the Soviet construction workers will do a considerable amount of construction and installation work on buildings, including those for the addition to the Ulaanbaatar City Electric Power Station No 3, the next unit of the Erdenet Industry, and the Baga Nuur Mine.

In 1980, the addition to the Choybalsan Thermal Electric Power Station, the 110 kilovolt Erdenet-Bulgan transmission line, the technical assistance construction trust in Bayanhongor, Saynshand, Choybalsan, and Dalandzadgad City, the Bulgan and Ondorhaan concrete udzeis, the Tsatsserleg and Dalandzadgad huren blok shops, the Saynshand shop which will produce electric and sanitary engineering items, the Hobd, Uliastay and Moron reinforced concrete materials polygon, the Tosontsengel, Uliastay, Arbayheer, Moron, Ondorhaan, Saynshand, Suhaastar and Bulgan vehicle repair and service stations, a garage building, plants having the capacity to produce 10-12 million bricks in Dundgobi and Hobd aimags are to be put into operation. Also, in 1980, construction work is to begin on the buildings for Ulaanbaatar City Electric Power Station No 4, the 220 kilovolt Darhan-Ulaanbaatar transmission line, the Uba construction production base, shops which will produce electric and sanitary engineering items in Choybalsan and Uliastay cities, and buildings for repair and service stations for 200 pieces of machinery in Bayanhongor and Olgii cities.

Construction work on the buildings for a silicate brick and lime enterprise, capable of producing up to 30 million bricks annually, in Choybalsan City, a lime plant, a fur products enterprise capable of processing 1 million skins annually and a knitted goods enterprise will begin.

In 1980, construction work on the Altay, Saynshand and Mandalgobi city food combines, the Hobd and Saynshand City slaughter houses equipped with freezers and the bakery and confectionery factory in Ulaanbaatar is also to begin.

[During 1980,] the first unit of the Erdenet food combine, the bakery shop of the Ulaangom food combine, and the meat stripping and bone meal production shops of the Ulaanbaatar City Meat Combine are to be put into operation. Furthermore, the renovations of the Ulaanbaatar City Bakery and the Darhan City Meat Combine are to be completed.

In 1980, 2,900 skilled workers who graduated from specialized schools for construction technology and the almost 600 skilled cadres who completed the university, institutes and specialized secondary schools have been assigned to work in the construction sector.

Housing having a useful area of 185,600 square meters, including dormitories having an area of 30,000 square meters, 10 economic service centers, and 27 hot water facilities are to be put into operation in 1980.

During the plan year, one children's hospital, one dispensary, one first-aid station, one sanitary and infectious diseases research station, one inter-sson hospital, three physician-staffed medical stations and six pharmacies are to be put into operation.

Some classroom facilities with more than 10,000 seats, buildings for 19 combined kindergartens and nurseries with 2,100 beds, and those for two nurseries with 120 beds are to be put into operation.

CSO: 4100

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DESIGNING, PLANNING ORGANIZATION REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 15, 1979 pp 21-22

[Excerpts] As a result of the repeated measures taken by the party and government to actively develop the construction sector, the designing and planning organization was continually expanded, became stronger from the viewpoint of skilled cadres and material base, and in 1945 became the designing and planning office. In 1955, it became the architecture planning office, in 1958 the Construction and Designing Institute, and in 1963 the State Construction and Designing Institute. The State Construction and Designing Institute prepared all the designs and plans for the construction projects in all sectors of the national economy, the road transport network, and production technological projects.

Between 1956 and 1971, designing and planning offices and sectors were organized at the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Assembly of People's Deputies, the Ulaanbaatar Railways, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, and the Ministry of Transportation; these offices prepared the plans for technological and building repairs and for expansions of enterprises.

In accordance with resolution No 265 issued in 1972 by the Council of Ministers of the MPR, the State Construction and Designing Institute was modified and became the State Central Construction and Designing Institute in order to exercise control over the work of the designing and planning organizations of the ministries and special offices and to centralize a general technical policy throughout Mongolia in the area of construction designing and planning.

In 1973, the Agricultural Building and Designing Institute was established to satisfy the goal set by the party to intensify rural construction work significant for strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture. Along with this and in consideration of the possibility of preparing rural construction plans and designs in the rural areas themselves, construction designing and planning offices were established in some aimags. At present, designing sectors and bureaus are operating in the centers of Bayanhongor, Bulgan, Dornod, Dundgobi, Drabhan and

Hobdo aimags and are subordinate to the State Central Construction and Designing Institute.

One of the primary goals of the designing and planning organization is to provide capital construction projects with quality design and plans on schedule.

The State Central Construction and Designing Institute now has almost 700 engineers and technical workers, executes designing, planning, and research work valued at 13 million tugriks annually, and prepares 1,000 different kinds of construction project designs and plans, general plans for city and town offices and one-style plans for a variety of purposes.

CSO: 4100

DANDIN REMARKS AT CONFERENCE OF LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS NOTED

OW010135 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 0532 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The main task of our present conference [conference of MPR light and food industry workers] consists of generalizing and summing up our achievements and accumulated experience, assessing our work, pointing out ways to correct shortcomings in our work, and drafting further tasks and concentrating the efforts of collectives in the industry on their creative realization, P. Damdin [secretary of the MPRP Central Committee] stressed.

Owing to the constant concern and attention of the party and government, the disinterested generous assistance of the Soviet Union, our great and loyal friend; the friendship and cooperation of other socialist countries, and the selfless labor of the creative collective of this branch of the economy, the country's light and food industry has changed its appearance beyond recognition compared with half a century ago and become one of the branches of the MPR's industry which is of major national economic significance, the speaker noted.

On behalf of the Mongolian people and the entire collective of the light and food industry branch of the economy, Comrade P. Damdin expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance, which plays a decisive role in establishing and developing this and other branches of Mongolia's national economy.

The speaker noted that in recent years, as a result of measures adopted by the party and government as well as efforts applied by the industry's collective, noticeable changes have occurred in the sphere of raising quality and expanding the variety of products turned out by the enterprises of this branch and efficiency of production has increased considerably. In the past 4 years, the proportion of goods bearing the mark of quality and a gold medal has doubled, whereas the proportion of goods of the third category decreased by 30 percent during this period.

Carpets, leather, sheepskin and fur goods, and other light and food industry products of the MPR have attained the quality standards of

identical products produced by other CEMA member countries, P. Damdin stressed.

Describing future tasks of the industry's collective the speaker noted that the question of raising production efficiency, expanding the variety and improving the quality of products stems from the social, economic, and political course pursued by the MPRP during the concluding stage of construction of a material and technical base of socialism. Therefore it will be most important to expand work aimed at implementing the tasks which will be proposed by the present conference, P. Damdin said.

In conclusion Comrade P. Damdin expressed confidence that the collective of the branch will advance in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the decisions of the conference and make a big contribution to the cause of their fulfillment. He appealed to the workers of the light and food industry to meet the 18th congress of the MPRP and the historic 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution with new labor successes.

CSO: 4101

LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER DELIVERS REPORT AT MEETING

OW300545 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1822 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of light and food industry, delivered a report at the solemn meeting [meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the establishment and development of the MPR's light and food industry]. He stressed that establishment of a national industry was one of the remarkable achievements of the party and people in the cause of revolutionary transformation of Mongolia. Presently MPR industry produces 41 percent of the social product and 27 percent of the national income of the country. Its role in the economy and in accelerating the construction of a material and technical base of socialism in the MPR is steadily growing, the minister said.

The reporter noted that the light and food industry branch of the economy presently accounts for about 50 percent of the republic's gross industrial production. It is intensively developing toward complete processing of animal husbandry raw materials and farming produce.

J. Dulmaa stressed that the plan for industrial development of Mongolia was adopted by the second program of the MPRP confirmed in 1925. The first mechanized enterprises in the country were built in the 30's with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The firstlings of machine production, the woolwashing factory in Hatgal and the industrial combine in Ulaanbaatar, went into operation at the same time. By 1940 industry produced 20 percent of the country's social product and had become an independent branch of the national economy. In the decade after 1930 its production volume increased 27.5 times.

Development of light and food industry continued with Soviet assistance during the war years. During the 1940-1945 period the capacity of the food industry increased 2.6 times, the speaker said.

J. Dulmaa noted that owing to complex party and state measures the production of the MPR's light and food industry during the 1940-1960 period increased 3.6 times and added that entry of the MPR into CEMA in 1962 opened broad prospects for the development of this branch of the economy.

During the years of the third and fourth five-year plans, capital investments into the development of light and food industry amounted to 550 million tugriks, and 50 new enterprises and shops were built. During the Fifth Mongolian Five-Year Plan, 20 large enterprises and shops were commissioned in the industry. During the current Sixth Five-Year Plan period, 700 million tugriks of capital investments were directed toward further expanding light and food industry production, 30 new enterprises and shops were built or are under construction, including knitted goods and spinning enterprises, the footwear factory in the capital and the first stage of the Erdenet carpet factory.

Describing the rate of development of the MPR's light and food industry, Minister J. Dulmaa said that during the past 20 years, the fixed capital of the industry increased sixfold while gross production increased four-fold. Presently as much output is produced in 1 hour as was produced throughout 1930 while production volume during 2.5 months equals the production volume of all 1960.

The speaker stressed the big role of the industry's enterprises in forming the Mongolian working class and noted that the Ulaanbaatar industrial combine is rightfully known as the cradle of the country's young working class. The birth and growth of the Mongolian working class is the historic merit of the party and one of the outstanding achievements of the victory of the people's revolution, he said.

J. Dulmaa dwelt in detail on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in the development of the MPR's light and food industry and in training skilled personnel for this branch of the economy. He noted the direct participation of Soviet people in the establishment of Mongolian industry.

Concerning the prospects for development of the industry, J. Dulmaa stressed that the task of industrial processing all the leather raw materials procured in the country and producing finished products from them as well as processing the major portion of all varieties of wool will be solved within the coming 10 years.

The speaker stressed the successes and achievements of the industry's workers in the nationwide socialist competition and noted that the labor collectives of light and food industry enterprises had initiated a movement to fittingly meet the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

CSO: 4101

MINERAL DEPOSITS LOCATED THROUGHOUT MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar UHUULAGCH in Mongolian No 15, 1979 pp 19-20

[Excerpts] In recent years, prospecting work has been carried out with the assistance of Soviet specialists, and deposits, including gold at Bugant and Ih Alt, tin at Modot, phosphorite in the vicinity of Hobsgol, and copper-molybdenum ores at Erdentiyn oboe and Tsagaan subarga, were discovered. Fourteen coal mining enterprises were established and are in operation at coal deposit sites discovered through the joint prospecting endeavors of Soviet and Mongolian geologists. Gold has been mined at the Tolgoyt enterprise since 1974. Spar mining enterprises are in operation at Berh and Har Ayrag. The building industry of Mongolia is successfully developing because more than 150 construction material sites have been located. The Baga nuur site which has large supplies of coal is being readied for mining operations.

The other CEMA-member countries are rendering great fraternal assistance in investigating the mineral resources of this country.

In addition to having located a kaolin site and a tin deposit at Bar morit, Bulgarian geologists have investigated the refractory clay, mixed metals, alabaster, and fluorspar [deposits] and subterranean water.

The joint Mongolian-Hungarian expedition carried out geological mapping work in areas of eastern Mongolia which had not been intensively studied. The Aryn nuur copper-molybdenum site and the Salhit polymetal and Salas wolfram-scheelite deposits were discovered jointly with Hungarian geologists.

In recent years, GDR geologists have carried out prospecting and mapping work in areas adjoining the junction of the gold ore of Hentiy and Bayanhongor. The joint MPR-GDR geological expedition prospected for zinc in the Salhit area, located in Suhbaatar Aymag.

Polish geologists have carried out drilling and mapping work in some of the western areas of Mongolia and have discovered deposits of several kinds of mineral resources.

Czechoslovak geologists, together with Mongolian geologists, have carried out geological mapping work in the territory of Hobsgol and Bulagan aimags and have prospected and evaluated the Erdeneitiyn obo copper molybdenum deposit and tin deposits of northeast section of Bentiy.

CSO: 4100

COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS ESTABLISHED

Ulaanbaatar SPORTYN UNEN in Mongolian 24 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] On 20 November 1979, Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar the following Law of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Approval of the Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR "Concerning the Establishment of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the MPR":

The People's Great Hural of the MPR resolved to approve the 7 February 1979 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic "Concerning the Establishment of the MPR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports."

CSO: 4100

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION REORGANIZED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 31 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the MPR issued a resolution concerning the reorganization of the Civil Air Transport Administration of the Ministry of Defense into the Civil Air Transport Administration under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the MPR and appointed Lhagbasuren Lhagbas director of this administration.

CSO: 4100

SUMMER SCHEDULE FOR INTERNATIONAL, LOCAL TRAINS ANNOUNCED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 20 May 80 p 4

[Text] The Ulaanbaatar Railways operations office announced the following schedule for international, local, and city-urban trains as of 20 May to 9 October 1980:

1. International Trains

Moscow-Ulaanbaatar train No 6 of the Soviet railways arrives in Ulaanbaatar on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 0900; train No 5 departs from Ulaanbaatar on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 1405.

Ulaanbaatar-Moscow train No 5 of the Mongolian railways departs from Ulaanbaatar on Sundays at 1405; train No 6 from Moscow arrives in Ulaanbaatar on Wednesdays at 0900.

Beijing-Ulaanbaatar-Moscow train No 1 arrives from Beijing on Thursdays at 1320 and departs the same day at 1405 from Ulaanbaatar.

Moscow-Ulaanbaatar-Beijing train No 2 arrives in Ulaanbaatar on Sundays at 0900 and departs the same day at 0930 for Beijing.

An international train arrives in Moscow each day at 1640 Moscow time and departs from Moscow each day at 1725.

Ulaanbaatar-Irkutsk train No 53/54 departs from Ulaanbaatar each day at 2250 and arrives in Ulaanbaatar at 0600. This train does not make any stops at urton crossings after Dzuunharas enroute to Darhan [but] stops at all urton crossings between Darhan and Suhbaatar.

2. International Through Cars

A Moscow-Saynshand and Moscow-Choyr through car departs from Ulaanbaatar Tuesdays and Fridays at 1250 and arrives from Choyr and Saynshand on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1050.

A Moscow-Erdenet through car arrives in Erdenet on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 1015 and departs from Erdenet on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 1415.

An Ulaanbaatar-Beijing through car departs twice a week.

The Mongolian railways car departs from Ulaanbaatar on Tuesdays and arrives on Sundays and that of the Chinese railways departs from Ulaanbaatar on Fridays and returns on Thursdays.

3. Local Trains

Ulaanbaatar-Darhan train No 157/158 departs each day from Ulaanbaatar at 1830, arrives in Darhan at 0205, departs from Darhan at 0020 [sic], and arrives in Ulaanbaatar at 0750. This train stops at all urton crossings between Ulaanbaatar and Darhan.

Darhan-Erdenet train No 64/63 leaves Darhan each day at 0600, arrives in Erdenet at 1015, departs from Erdenet at 1415, and arrives in Darhan at 1850.

Ulaanbaatar-Saynshand train No 56/55 departs from Ulaanbaatar each day at 1250, arrives in Saynshand at 2305, departs from Saynshand at midnight, and arrives in Ulaanbaatar at 1050.

Saynshand-Dzamyn uud train No 682/681 departs from Saynshand on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 0324, arrives in Dzamyn uud the same day at 0840, departs from Dzamyn uud at 1615 and arrives in Saynshand at 2141.

4. City-Urban Trains

The train departs from Ulaanbaatar at 0820, 1530, 1730 and 2140 and arrives in Nalayh at 0955, 1655, 1850 and 2310; the train from Nalayh departs at 0600, 1235, 1750 and 1930 and arrives in Ulaanbaatar at 0732, 1400, 1915 and 2101.

The train from Ulaanbaatar departs at 0620, 1010, 1430 and 2025 and arrives in Honhor at 0710, 1100, 1520 and 2116; the train from Honhor departs at 0800, 1150, 1550 and 2200 and arrives in Ulaanbaatar at 0855, 1240, 1640 and 2255.

CSO: 4100

MONGOLIAN COSMONAUTS TRAINING WELL IN USSR

Ulaanbaatar MENG-KU HSIAO-HSI in Chinese 31 May 80 p 4

[Text] Moscow--Speaking to TASS correspondents, Soviet Cosmonaut Gorbakko said that the future Mongolian cosmonauts, together with their classmates from socialist countries, are successfully continuing their training at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center in the outskirts of Moscow. Gorbakko, who is chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association, said that he had been to Mongolia many times and that he felt very close to this distant country. Consequently, he said he was especially interested in the achievements of the Mongolian comrades.

The training of the MPR representatives at Star City is very successful. They are very diligent in attending classes in flight practice, space observation and photography and in studying spaceship technology. The Mongolian representatives, together with the Soviet cosmonauts and the representatives from other socialist countries participating in the "International Space" Program, are receiving training in laboratories equipped with the most modern scientific and technical equipment.

Gorbakko said that the young Mongolian comrades, who are industrious, plain-living and vivacious, really like physical education and collect commemorative badges having to do with space and aviation.

Star City has been convenient for the cosmonauts and their dependents in terms of both work and rest.

CSO: 4100

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